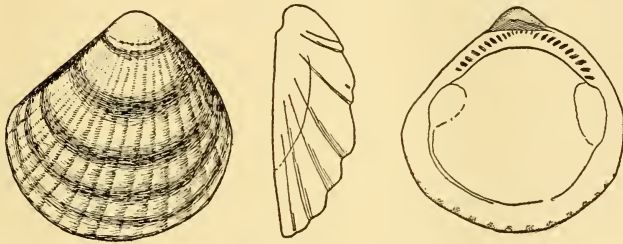


DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN GLYCYMERIS.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Glycymeris insignis n. sp.

The shell is rounded-cuneate, the valves rather thick and strong, inequilateral, the posterior outline being longer and subangular, the anterior end rounded. The posterior dorsal slope is flat, and the beaks project well above the dorsal outline of the valve-edges. The



specimens are worn and without cuticle, white in the middle and anteriorly, pinkish orange near the posterior end. Sculpture of about 17 low rounded radial ribs parted by narrower intervals, and about six strong broad but unequal concentric waves separated by deep constrictions.

The waves and radial ribs are weak near the anterior end, and wanting on the flat posterior slope. The hinge-line is very strongly curved, the two sides at an angle of about 90 degrees to each other. The hinge-plate is moderately wide, with 12 anterior and 11 posterior teeth, three or four near the middle being very small and somewhat irregular. There is a small triangular area or lozenge below the beaks, sculptured *en chevron* with about six widely diverging grooves. The basal margin is coarsely crenulate inside in correspondence with the external ribs, and the concentric waves of the exterior are very weakly indicated inside.

Length 23, height 24, diameter 15.6 mm.

Length 23.5, height 23.3, diameter 16.7 mm.

Geographe Bay, West Australia. Cotypes two valves, right and left, received from Dr. J. C. Cox, of Sydney, New South Wales.

The strongly developed concentric sculpture of this species is unlike any described *Pectunculus* known to me. The flat posterior dorsal slope is another peculiar feature. Dr. Cox writes that it has never been found in fresh condition or with the valves attached.